



ATTITUDE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF THOUBAL DISTRICT, MANIPUR TOWARDS NARCOTICS

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ABSTRACT

One reason for the current trend toward drug abuse is often presented as the consequence of modern life. Undesirable drug taking behaviour could be learnt from tourist, video, music, cinema, and media and through visits to countries with serious drug problems. It is considered a sign of civilization and good living to take a friend out for lunch, which often means a bottle of wine. In almost all Manipur cultures alcohol or Yoo (local name) are served in indigenous Manipur communities to visitors in order to: as a mark of hospitality, gain some personal advantage, feel secure or fulfil other self-oriented needs. Gain business favour, obtain relief from illness etc. **Objective:** The present study is an attempt to examine the attitude towards narcotics of undergraduate student of Thoubal district, Manipur. **Method:** The present study adopted a normative survey method. The data was collected with the help of the tool "A Scale to Measure Attitude of Youths towards Narcotic Drugs" developed by B.R. Bhandra and P.R. Girija (1977). **Result:** It can be concluded that both male and female undergraduate students of Thoubal district have unfavourable attitude towards narcotics but female students being more unfavourable than male counterparts.

KEYWORDS: Attitude, Undergraduate student, Narcotic

Introduction:

The border state of Manipur is situated very near to the so-called golden triangle (Myanmar, Laos and Thailand). It also shares a highly porous international boundary of 365.5 km (Source: Manipur Remote Sensing Application) with Myanmar all along the dense hilly region facilitating almost free underground elements and drug traffickers and all sorts of unlawful activities with least resistance.

Thus, having felt the urgency for appropriate action to curb the growing inflow of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance, a Narcotic Special Cell was opened in the Police Department in January, 1985.

Table 1
Types of Narcotic and Quantity seized by NAB, Manipur (1987-2006)

Type of Narcotic	Quantity/Amount
Heroin	36.108 kg and 351 mgs
Opium	34.217 kg and 130 mgs
Ganja	27,202.459 kg
Methamphetamine	400 tablet
Diazepam ampules	1644
Phensedyle	13776 bottle
Relipen tablet	75,000
Spasmo Proxivion (SP)	4448 capsules
Modified empty gas cylinder	10 member

The above table reveals that NAB, Manipur has been able to detect a size of the following narcotic and psychotropic substances in Manipur since its inception in 1987 till 2006.

Objective of the study:

1. To examine the attitude towards narcotics of undergraduate students of Thoubal District, Manipur

Hypotheses of the study:

1. The attitude of undergraduate students towards narcotics is unfavourable.
2. There is no significant difference in attitude towards narcotics between male and female students.
3. There is no difference in attitude towards narcotics between students from urban and rural areas.

Method:

The present study adopted a normative survey method. The study based on both primary and secondary data for thorough and comprehensive study.

Delimitation of the study:

The present study confine only to the study of attitude towards narcotics of undergraduate students of 4 (Four) Government Colleges of Thoubal District, Manipur namely Thoubal College, Thoubal, Lilong Haoreibi College, Lilong, Y.K. College, Wangjing and Kha-Manipur College, Kakching.

Tool:

The present study adopted "A Scale to Measure Attitude of Youths towards Narcotic Drugs" developed by B.R. Bhandra and P.R. Girija (1977).

Population size:

The population of the present study is all the undergraduate students of 4 (Four) Government Colleges of Thoubal District, Manipur.

Sample:

The present study adopted random sampling and the sample comprised of 100 students (25 students each from 4 (Four) Government Colleges) comprising 42 male and 58 female. The hypotheses of the study were tested with the help of statistical techniques.

Data Analysis:

The data of the present study were analyzed by using statistical techniques i.e. mean, standard deviation and t-test.

Result and Discussion:

Hypothesis: 1 The attitude of undergraduate students towards narcotic is unfavourable.

Table 2
Attitude of undergraduate students towards narcotic

Sample	Mean	Standard deviation
100	63.00	5.71

Table 2 reveals that the mean score of the sample was 63.00 (n=100 and sd=5.71) which means that the attitude of undergraduate students towards narcotic is unfavourable. So, the hypothesis "Attitude of undergraduate students towards narcotic is unfavourable" is therefore accepted.

Hypothesis: 2 There is no significant differences in attitude towards narcotic between male and female undergraduate students.

Table 3
Attitude towards narcotic between male and female undergraduate student

Sex	Sample	mean	Standard Deviation	SED	t-value
Male	42	62.64	6.35	0.97	0.52*
Female	58	63.26	5.39	0.70	

*not significant at 0.05 level of significance

The mean score of male undergraduate students on the present attitude scale was

62.64 ($n=42$ and $sd=6.35$) while The mean score of female undergraduate students was 63.26 ($n=58$ and $sd=5.39$). It can be observed that both the sub-groups have unfavourable attitude towards narcotics in general. From the above table, t-test reveals that both the groups are satisfactory no significant. The calculated t-value comes out be 0.52 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significant [degree of freedom (df)=98].

The above table also reflect that both male and female undergraduate students of Thoubal district have unfavourable attitude towards narcotics; with female being more unfavourable than male counterparts. However, the difference between male and female scores was not found to be satisfactory. Thus the hypothesis that "There is no significant difference in attitude towards narcotic between male and female undergraduate students" is accepted.

Hypothesis: 3 There is no significant differences in attitude towards narcotic between undergraduate students from urban and rural areas.

Table 4
Attitude towards narcotic between undergraduate students from urban and rural areas

Sex	Sample	mean	Standard Deviation	SED	t-value
Urban	41	63.70	5.35	0.83	1.09*
Rural	59	62.50	5.41	0.70	

**not significant at 0.05 level of significance*

The mean score of undergraduate students from urban area was found out to be 63.70 ($n=41$ and $sd=5.35$) while the students from rural area was 62.50 ($n=59$ and $sd=5.41$). It can be observed that both the sub-groups have unfavourable attitude towards narcotic in general. From the above table, t-test reveals that both the grouped are satisfactory but not significant. The calculated t-value comes out to be 1.09 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significant [degree of freedom (df)=98].

Above table also shows that undergraduate students from urban and rural areas have unfavourable attitude towards narcotics but students from urban areas being more unfavourable than students from rural areas. However, the differences between the score were not found to be satisfactory significant. Thus, the hypothesis "There is no significant differences in attitude towards narcotic between undergraduate students from urban and rural areas" is accepted.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that the attitude of undergraduate students towards narcotic in 4 government colleges of Thoubal district, Manipur is unfavourable. It can also be concluded that both male and female undergraduate students of Thoubal district have unfavourable attitude towards narcotics but female students being more unfavourable than male counterparts. The present study also reflects that undergraduate students from urban and rural areas have unfavourable attitude towards narcotics but students from urban areas being more unfavourable than students from rural areas.

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